

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 4**

**HS4D**

**Alternative D: Nationalism and the State:  
Europe, 1814–1914**

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS4D.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

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Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

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**SECTION A: POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN FRANCE, 1814–1914**

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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- 1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from A COBBAN, *The History of Modern France 2: 1799-1871*, 1961, stating the failure of the restoration of the French Monarchy and discussing some of the key reasons for the Revolution in 1830. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source B**

A brief text extract adapted from K RANDELL, *France 1814-1870: Monarchy, Republic and Empire*, 1986, discussing the main reasons for the toppling of the regime under Louis-Phillippe and the subsequent end in his constitutional monarchy. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source C**

A brief text extract adapted from T MORRIS, R STATON and S WALLER, *Europe 1760-1861*, 2000, describing the dichotomy existing in the second republic of France where its republican constitution was at odds with the conservative values of the supporters of President Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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**Source D**

A brief text extract adapted from W SIMPSON and M JONES, *Europe 1783-1914*, 2000, describing the introduction of a Separation Bill in 1905 and what this meant for both the Church and for the state. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How fully do these two sources explain the different views of the failure of the French Monarchy in the years 1814 to 1848? *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘The failure to achieve political stability in France in the years 1814 to 1914 was due, above all, to the influence of the Catholic Church.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**SECTION B: NATIONALISM AND THE STATE, EUROPE 1848–1881**

Answer **one** question from this section taken from **either** Option A **or** Option B **or** Option C.

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**Option A: Italian Unification, 1848–1871**

- 2 ‘It was the decline of Austria, rather than the strength of Piedmont, which led to the success of the Risorgimento in the years 1848 to 1870.’  
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 3 ‘Garibaldi’s skill as a soldier was more important than his role in politics in Italy in the years 1848 to 1870.’  
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 4 ‘The hostility of the Catholic Church, rather than economic factors, was the major weakness of the newly unified Italian State.’  
How valid is this view of the problems facing Italy in 1871? *(20 marks)*

**Option B: Russia, 1848–1881**

- 5 ‘Nicholas I’s principle of “Orthodoxy, Autocracy and Nationality” had strengthened rather than weakened Tsarism in Russia by 1855.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*
- 6 How effective was Alexander II’s decision to emancipate the serfs in solving the major social and economic problems in Russia in the years 1861 to 1881? *(20 marks)*
- 7 ‘The crisis facing Alexander II in the last years of his reign was caused more by the failure of reform than by the strength of opposition to the Tsarist regime.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

**Option C: The Unification of Germany, 1848–1871**

- 8 ‘It was class divisions within German nationalism, rather than a lack of effective leadership, that caused the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1849.’  
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘In the years 1848 to 1871 it was “coal and iron” rather than “blood and iron” that secured German unification.’  
To what extent do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 10 ‘The German Empire of 1871 was disunited both economically and politically.’  
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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